

Listing of Claims:

1-11. (Cancelled)

12. (New) A device for discriminating valuable papers, comprising:

a conveyer for transporting a valuable paper inserted from an inlet along a passageway to a stand-by position of the passageway;

a validation sensor for detecting an optical or a magnetic pattern of the paper moving through the passageway to produce detection signals;

a stacking device for stowing the paper moved to the stand-by position by the conveyer into an accumulation chamber;

a drive controller for receiving detection signals from the validation sensor, validating the authenticity of the paper and providing the conveyer and stacking device with drive signals;

a trigger element connected to a battery to turn the trigger element on by the opening operation of a cover mounted adjacent to the inlet;

a self-holding circuit connected between the battery and drive controller to switch the self-holding circuit from the inactive to the active condition when the trigger element is turned on to supply electric power from the battery through the self-holding circuit to the drive controller, validation sensor and conveyer; and

a shutoff circuit which has a control terminal for receiving a control signal from the drive controller to

switch the self-holding circuit in the active condition to the inactive condition and thereby interrupt the power supply except dark current after the stacking device stores the valuable paper decided as genuine in the accumulation chamber.

13. (New) The device of claim 12, further comprising an inlet sensor for detecting insertion of the paper, wherein electric power is supplied to the inlet sensor and drive controller after the trigger element is turned on;

the drive controller drives the conveyer to transport the paper along the passageway after the trigger element is turned on.

14. (New) The device of claim 12, wherein the self-holding circuit comprises a first switching element connected in series between the battery and drive controller and in parallel to the trigger element; and

a second switching element connected to a control terminal of the first switching element;

wherein a control terminal of the second switching element is connected to the trigger element and shutoff circuit.

15. (New) The device of claim 12, wherein the self-holding circuit comprises a thyristor; the trigger element is connected to a gate terminal of the thyristor; and the shutoff circuit is connected to two main terminals of the thyristor.

16. (New) The device of claim 12, wherein the drive controller comprises a timer for counting the time elapse since the trigger element is turned on;

the drive controller switches the self-holding circuit from the active to the inactive condition when the timer has counted a predetermined period of time.

17. (New) The device of claim 12, wherein the drive controller rotates the conveyer in the adverse direction and switches the self-holding circuit from the active to the inactive condition when the drive controller does not decide the paper inserted from the inlet as genuine.

18. (New) The device of claim 12, wherein the trigger element comprises an automatic resetting switch or infra-red ray sensor for detecting a human body.

19. (New) The device of claim 12, wherein the battery can be electrically charged by electric current supplied through outer terminals and a converter connected to an AC power source.

20. (New) The device of claim 12, wherein the trigger element comprises a pulse generator for producing a pulse to switch the self-holding circuit from the inactive to the active condition when the trigger element is turned on.

21. (New) The device of claim 12, further comprising a stack sensor for detecting stowage of the paper into the

10/525,335

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Page 5 of 8

accumulation chamber of the stacking device to produce a detection signal to the drive controller which provides the control signal for the shutoff circuit to switch the self-holding circuit from the active to the inactive condition.